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The China Mail

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CARS.
All stocks have been sold.
May we put your name on
our waiting list?
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 2487.

March 13, 1919, Temperature 63.

ESTABLISHED 1845
Rainfall 0.02 inch.

Humidity 91.

March 13, 1918, Temperature 59.

No. 17,411.

號三十月三年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH, 13, 1919.

未己次歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
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MOTOR
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ALBERT
GRAY
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TELEPHONE 482.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS
DISEASES

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WATSON'S HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF MEN'S

STRAW HATS

PRICES

\$2.75 \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

SHIRTS, COLLARS, &
WASHABLE TIES.

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SILK & LISLE HOSIERY.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG, TEL. No. 2343.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BERLIN SOVIETS WANT GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, March 4.
From Berlin via Copenhagen comes news of a most stormy meeting yesterday of the Berlin Soviet Communists and Independent Socialists. By a bare majority over the Majority Socialists, they passed a resolution in favour of a general strike to enforce their demand for political recognition of the Soviets and to overthrow the Schiedemann Ministry. It is anticipated, however, that the Majority Socialist workers will not participate in the strike.

LONDON, March 5.
Yesterday a meeting of Soviets proclaimed a general strike by all transport workers, electricians, telegraphists, restaurateurs, and pressmen, but exempted firemen, undertakers, and the staffs of hospitals.

The Trades Unions (sickness funds) meeting demanded recognition of the Soviets, the release of all political prisoners, especially Ledebour and Radok, and the disbandment of the volunteer corps. It also passed a resolution denouncing the Hohenzollerns, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff.

Vorwärts has published an appeal to the directorate of the Social Democrats urging the workers to resist terroristic compulsion and strikes.

Following upon the Spartacists' decision for a general strike, disturbances occurred in various parts of Berlin. It is declared that the government is prepared to meet eventualities.

The sailor Kuhne who last November was proclaimed president of Oldenburg and Friesland has been arrested by Herr Noske and conveyed to Berlin.

BERLIN IN STATE OF SIEGE.

LONDON, March 4.
Copenhagen learns from Berlin that the Prussian government has declared several districts of Berlin in a state of siege, in order effectively to protect the workers from terrorism.

The Imperial Minister for Defence, Herr Noske, who is commander-in-chief of the army area, is assuming executive authority.

AIJMEN KEPT TILL 1920.

LONDON, March 4.
The Naval and Military Air Force Service Bill is issued. It empowers the retention of the men now in the Forces until April 30, 1920.

UKRAINIANS AND POLES.

LONDON, March 5.
Berne reports that the Ukrainians issued a statement declaring that the armistice was denounced by them because the proposed new frontier would hand over Lemberg and the petroleum district of Drohobycz to the Poles.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF "HAVAS".

LONDON, March 3.

"Germany" must pay first" is the curt reply of the French taxpayers to the proposition of M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, to levy a tax on capital. If increase of taxation be inevitable, the German taxpayer should be the first to be sheared by the Allied tax collectors.

It is believed that the future of France will be decided at the Peace Conference during the next seven days. It is the aim of the military party at the conference to secure the absolute disarmament of Germany, within limits, leaving the German government defenceless to suppress internal disorders. France wishes to prevent the Rhinist Palatinate from again becoming the taking-off point of a German invasion. She would like to have a reliable buttress between herself and Germany. Settlement of the left bank of the Rhine will figure in the preliminary peace treaty. There has been suggested the formation of an independent German republic on the left bank.

Marquis Saloni, the head of the Japanese delegation, will join committees to-day.

The Chinese peace delegation has issued a communication implying that China had not been a voluntary party to the transaction involving Japan's preferential rights, interests, and privileges throughout the Chinese province of Shantung, as such transaction could not be said to be innocuous, or not involving a violation of China's territorial integrity.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

PREMIER ADDRESSES
CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 4.

Addressing the first session of the Industrial Joint Committee of Employers and Employees which was constituted at the Industrial Conference on February 27 and which was held privately this morning at the Central Hall, Westminster, Sir Thomas Munro, President of the Peace Conference, said he was returning to Paris to the Peace Conference this afternoon but he thought it important to come there to say a few words to them who were also sitting at a Peace Conference which was more important for the future than perhaps they realised.

Russia had gone to pieces and he was sorry to say that the symptoms were that Germany also was going to pieces. There was in Germany a lack of cohesion of ideas regarding the way the country was going to march. He would not be surprised if Britain had again to save civilisation in more ways than one.

This committee's task was to settle the peace of the country but they were doing more. They were setting up a model of civilisation for the rest of the world. Let them approach their labours in that spirit. Civilisation might be shattered to atoms. It could only be saved by the triumph of Justice and fairplay to all classes.

The Premier urged them not to try to get advantages over each other. They were not advocates but judges. They were for the whole nation, which looked to them to save the State. He advised employers not to seek temporary advantages which might finally ruin them, but to take the long view and see that the foundations, which in some places were rotten, were pointed out to the workers that what was happening in Russia and might happen in Germany showed that they were the class which anarchy suited least, and that when they seemed to be triumphing most they were really, except perhaps a favoured few, suffering the most dreadful horrors.

They must see that the stream of prosperity irrigated the whole land. It was a mistake to keep men working longer than was absolutely necessary but at the same time two things must be borne in mind, namely: foreign competition and the need of productivity for a community of 45,000,000. Therefore it was necessary to find a legitimate boundary, just as the Paris Peace Conference was trying to fix the boundaries of Europe. They must use commonsense and get in line. That would meet the justice of the case.

Referring to unemployment he emphasised that while to the employer unemployment meant only a loss of profits and some mental worry, to the worker it meant personal suffering and the still greater sorrow of seeing his family starving. Only those who had lived in working classes could appreciate these horrors, which must be banished. They must devise some scheme whereby when unemployment came it could be impossible for distress and famine to haunt the homes of honest people who were only seeking work. Even a criminal sentenced to hard labour was fed. It was unjust and unfair that a man seeking work should be deprived of food.

Finally he emphasised that the prosperity of the country depended upon increasing its productivity. There were heavy charges on the State, owing to the war, whereby the national debt had reached £8,000,000,000. This must be met by increased productivity. He urged both employer and employee freely to exchange views, to have a quiet talk together and to devise an understanding. It was hard to get suspicion against employers out of the minds of the workers; but they must make the worker understand that the greater the productivity of the country, the greater would be his and the employer's prosperity. Let them see that sunshine entered the workman's cottage as well as the employer's mansion.

Mr. Herbert Welham, editor of the Straits Echo, arrived on the Nipore, with Mrs. Welham. He is going Home via America, on account of illness.

Four hawkers were found guilty of hawking without licences this morning by Mr. R. Lindell and fined \$4 each or seven days' hard labour. Only one man gave an excuse and that was that he forgot to renew his

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
THE LEVANT.

Paris, March 6th.
A Havas message says: According to the French newspapers Mr. Lloyd George, as expected, has already taken up the Levant question. The time has been determined for the removal of British troops from those places in Asia for which Great Britain does not seek mandates.

MARCH 20.

Paris, March 6th.
A Havas message says: There is reason to believe that when the Supreme War Council meets to-day, the Allies will be found in substantial accord on the military, naval, and aerial terms of the preliminary Peace Treaty. Therefore, the German delegates will probably be able to come to Versailles on March 30th for signature of the preliminary Peace Treaty in the first week of April.

U.S.A. AND THE LEAGUE.

Paris, March 6th.
Well-informed quarters in Paris suggest the quite misleading opinion that the opposition in the Senate to President Wilson's League of Nations scheme may lead him to submit to the Conference, important modifications. Wilson believes and is confident that he has the whole-hearted support of the American people to the aspirations and demands incorporated in the scheme. Other French opinion is that the resolutions in the Senate may be interpreted as a notice to President Wilson and the Peace Conference that the United States wants the Conference to settle the terms of peace first, and discuss the League, and any further work later. Information is coming in that the Senate will not ratify the Treaty without radical changes for safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine and enumerating the League's powers.

JAPANESE EXPECT LOWER FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A message dated Kobe, Feb. 22, says: The S. Hayabusa Maru recently chartered to the Mitsubishis at the rate of Yen 7.00 per ton deadweight has created the lowest record for the adjacent-sea charters. The S. Toyohashi Maru had her contract renewed by the N.Y.K. (the charterers) also at Yen 7.00. Both steamers are each of 3000 ton class, and this indicates, which way the wind is blowing on the charter market. The following table shows the charter rates quoted before the conclusion of the truce treaty and the end of February:

	Larger	Middle	Smaller
	Coastal	Yenels	Vessels
	G.Yen	G.Yen	G.Yen
Before armistice, 45	30	25	20
End of last year, 30	25	20	15
Beginning of Jan. 25	23	20	15
Middle of Jan.	25	13	10
End of Jan.	17	13	10
Beginning of Feb.	—	11	—
Middle of Feb.	12	—	7
End of Feb.	17	13	10
Middle of Feb.	—	—	—
(Special line)	14	—	11
End of Feb.	—	—	—
(Special line)	12	—	7

The prevailing rates of the larger and smaller sized vessels stand at Yen 12 and Yen 7 respectively. In case of a further fall, more steamers will be obliged to lie idle. Demands for smaller sized vessels are expected to rise to some extent, in view of the prospective re-opening of the North ports to navigation and the commencement of shipment of Hokkaido timber. However, pessimistic views are generally taken as to larger-sized vessels. Little hope is entertained for the realization of the dream of the world-wide movement of cargoes, and the 150,000 tons under U.S. charter are being restored, whilst some dockyards have in course of construction a good number of steamers. As reported previously, the charter market at home, has come to be affected by the developments of the world's market of late, and the home market, which has hitherto been quite aloof from the outside markets in a sense, will become readily susceptible to the shifting world markets.

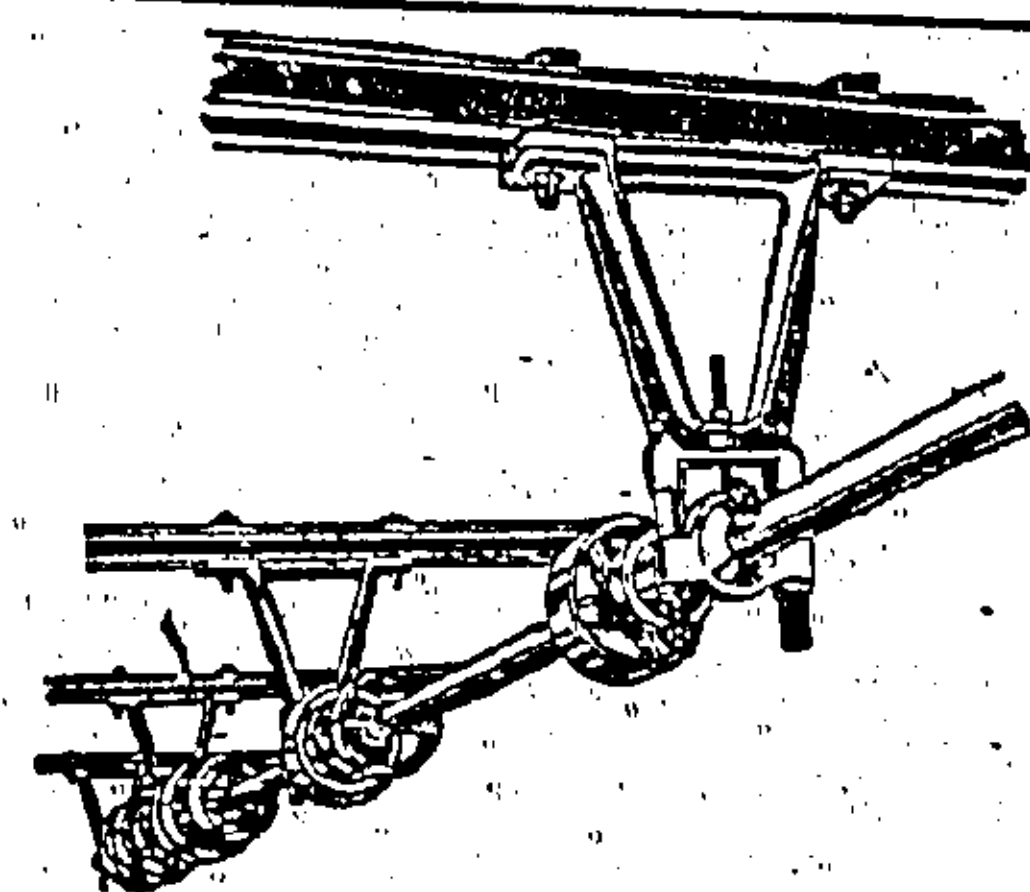
Since the conclusion of the armistice, the bankers' large have been on the lookout and have been extremely wary to accept vessels as securities. At one time in January last, all bankers actually did suspend loan services on the security of vessels altogether to the serious inconvenience of shipowners in want of funds. A number of bankers, however, have resumed the financing services, although to a limited extent. At the zenith of the shipping boom at home prior to the truce, the advance for a first-class ocean-goer stood at Yen 400 or Yen 500, and the bankers concerned vessels as acceptable securities. The current rate of the advance is at Yen 100 per ton gross, which is regarded as the standard by both bankers and shipowners. The shipowners are appreciative of the resumption of loan services, although only to an unsatisfactory extent. Even in the face of a sharp depression of the shipping market, the above-mentioned rate of Yen 100 for a first-class ocean-goer is decidedly moderate.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.



SPECIFY

SKF

BALL BEARINGS

ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER

We can supply Bearings for all kinds of Machines
POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE SKF CO., LTD.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

FORTIFY YOURSELF

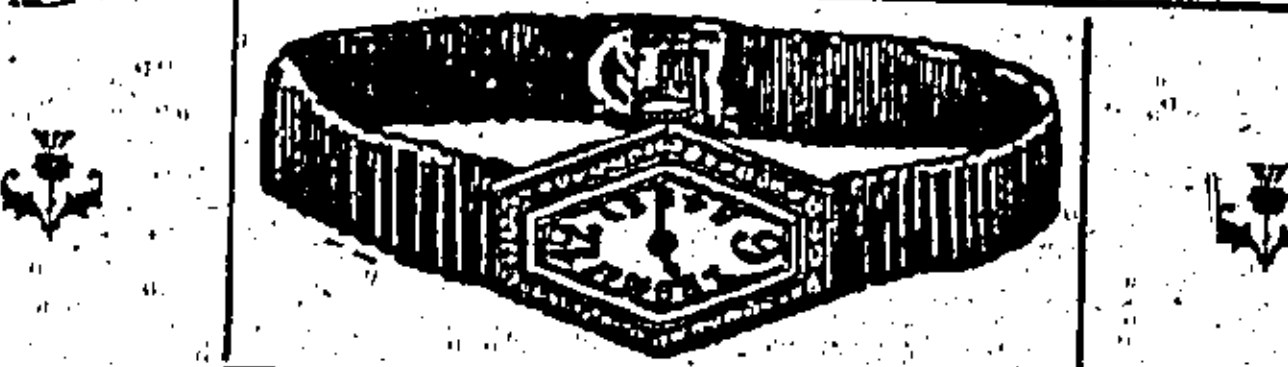
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FLETCHER'S COMPOUND
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

The Ideal General Tonic.

OBTAINABLE ONLY AT

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.



WRIST WATCHES

QUALITY-VARIETY-PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL.

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all Germs.
Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL BOLES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and darkness. Sleep and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and

Faces—1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one

gallon or to the basin of water.

In your Bath—1 teaspoonful of IZAL

to each half bucket of hot water.

For your Teeth and a Mouth

Wash—5 drops of IZAL to the

gloss of warm water.

For Linen—2 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Soothing up the Nose—

5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm

water to be used three times a day.

For Plates, Dishes and

Glasses—1 tablespoonful of IZAL

to each half bucket of hot water.

For Floors and Yards, Sinks

and Drains—4 tablespoonful of

IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS—

W. F. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
FRIDAY, March 14, 1914,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
comprising—

Cherrywood drawing room suite,
Cherrywood desk and chair, Chester-
field couches and easy chairs, black
wood tables, stools and flower stands,
Teak chiffonier, Teak desk and book-
cases, pictures, engravings, carpets,
rugs, etc., etc.

Teak, extension dining table and
chairs, teak sideboard and dinner wag-
gon, teak overmantels, ice chest, dinner
and dessert services, glass ware, cutlery,
etc., etc.

Double brass and teak bedsteads,
teak single and double wardrobes with
bevelled glass doors, dressing table and
washstand, toilet caddy, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cabinet Gramophone and records,
2 Couches (1 in use),
1 Bedstead in use,
2 Framed bath tubs,
1 Microphone.

Several typewriters (Oliver, National,
Smith, etc.) in fine condition.

And

6 Pairs English Canaries,
1 Green Brazilian Talking Parrot and
cage.

On view from Thursday, 13th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 8, 1914.

on

TUESDAY, March 10, 1914.

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 14 Fairview, Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable
Household Furniture,

comprising—

Tapestry covered couch and easy
chairs, teak music cabinet, Canton
blackwood tea table, lady's desk, tables,
couches and flower stands, electric lamps
and table fans, lace curtains, carpets
and rugs, etc., etc.

Teak folding dining table and chairs,
teak sideboard with bevelled mirror,
marble mantel clock, aneroid, teak
overmantels, vases, ornaments, glass and
crockery ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Double-brass mounted iron bedsteads,
teak wardrobes with bevelled mirror,
toilet table, marble top washstands,
chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also

Autopiano by Richal (in fine con-
dition).

12-horse Hammerless Gun by Riley.

Gramophone and Records.

Sunbeam Bicycle (4 speeds).

And

Several oil paintings by French
Artists and water colours by European
and Japanese artists.

On view from Monday, the 17th
inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 10, 1914.

FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. Ray & Bowen
Kerosene Engine, Marine Type, with
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

The quality that
identifies Tycos
temperature in-
struments stamps

Taylor
COMPASSES

THAT'S your guarantee that every
Taylor Compass is the best and most
accurate compass you can get for the price.
Made in various styles. Some have lu-
minous points; therefore, are easily read at
night as by day. Prices vary according to the
grade of the compass, but all are
of Quality Instruments.

Always ask for a Taylor Compass

Our list of manufacture includes:

Household Thermometers

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Temperature, Pressure and Time Registers

Hygrometers

Protein Compresses

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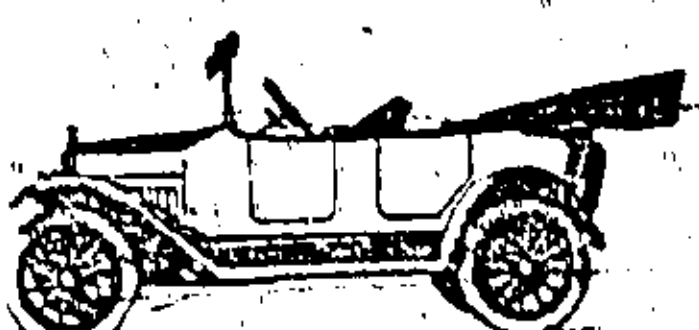
Protein Compresses

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METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

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Central.

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Plates & Papers.
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Undertaken.

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26, Des Vaux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS' MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb.

Rabbits, Hares.

Sausages,

Brawn,

Pressed Beef.

Purity. Excellence.

LAWN

GRASS SEEDS

Grass is Mother Nature's Carpet

provided to cover the ground. If

there is an abundance of soft green

grass your home will not only

more pleasing but it will also be

more valuable.

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c. &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 620. Hongkong

PREVENT DISEASE

FLY REGURGITATING ON SUGAR

When making the fly can often be observed re-
gurgitating its contents, until there is a small
drop from the end of its proboscis a drop nearly as
large as the head. This fluid is drawn in and out with
great force as long as the fly is undisturbed, but is
dropped if alarmed by light or heat. A careful ob-
server will find that this drop is deposited on the surface
of the sugar. It is this drop that carries the disease
germs from the sugar to the food. The deposit
of this drop is the cause of the disease. It is the
most dangerous of all diseases. It is the most
common of all diseases. It is the most deadly of
all diseases. It is the most contagious of all
diseases. It is the most fatal of all diseases.

"INSECTOX"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES &
OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

OUTRIGGS 84. BOTTLES \$1.30

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &
Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakkily Co.,
Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & Co.,

Sole Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

40, DUNDAS STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

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For the treatment of all diseases.

For the treatment of all diseases.

For the treatment of all diseases.

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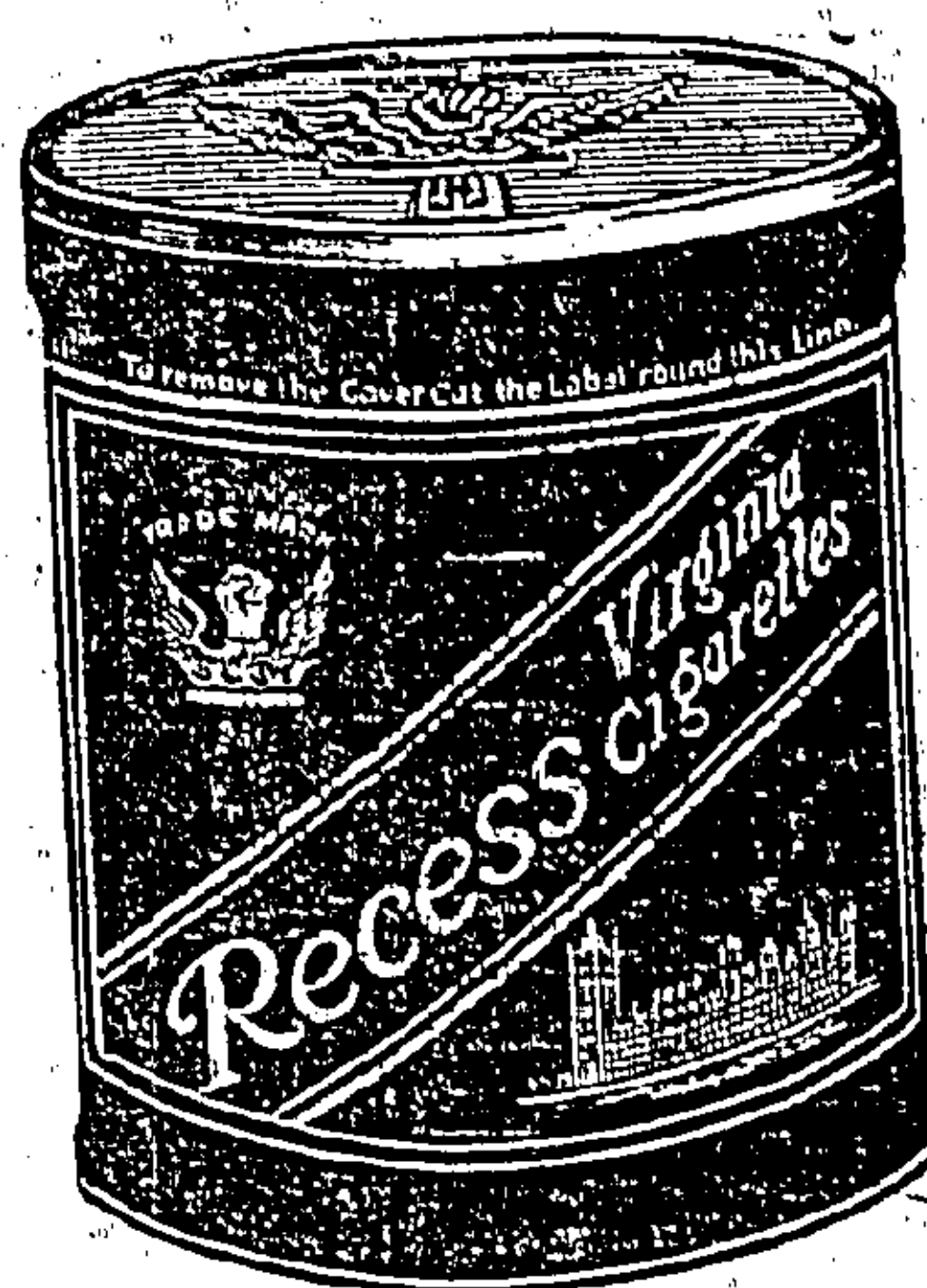
For the treatment of all diseases.

For the treatment of all diseases.

For the treatment of all diseases.

RECESS No. 44

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



Large Size

Cigarette

Packed in

Air-Tight

Tins of 50

Cigarettes.

Manufactured

by



This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BEN TROYATA.

General Birdwood, had a habit in
Calcutta of dropping his decorations
and other signs of his identity and
rank and going about "incognito"
among his troops. One day, thus
disguised, he passed to the "grouse-
ing" of a couple of Anzacs, who were
making free remarks which reflected
upon a certain section of the commu-
nity.

"The men upon whom their remarks
had shed no glory finding out whence
the complaints had come soon 'got
busy.'"

"What the—do you mean by
'grouse' to the general?" they
asked.

"Who do you say he was?" was
the astonished query.

"That was General Birdwood."

"Then why don't he wear his
feathers like any other—bird
would?" was the retort.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who lost
his seat in Leicester, speaking at
Rutherglen, Glasgow, last night, said
rather than pledge himself to hang
the Kaiser and talk such rubbish as
the price of his seat, he preferred to
return to his study for the rest
of his life.

There were more scoundrels in this
Parliament than had ever been
elected in the history of the House
of Commons. The people had re-
turned with a huge majority men
who for years had been living on the
doorsteps of public houses, men who
were little better than public-house
loafers, and men whose financial
transactions had been the subject of
recent exposure and censure by Par-
liamentary Committees.

DANGEROUS BOTTLES.

Our attention is drawn to a very
grave danger which results from the
use of aerated waters in what are
known as crown cork stoppered
bottles, says the *Strait Times*.
Even when quite carefully opened,
with the iron lever supplied for the
purpose, small splinters of glass are
liable to get into the liquor, and such
splinters are deadly things to get into
the human body, for they may cause
terrible agony and ultimately death.
A correspondent who has had some
disquieting experiences with these
fragments sends us a sample—a flake
of glass so small that it might easily
have been overlooked and allowed to
pass down the throat if the person
drinking had not been on the alert.
Perhaps the use of these bottles
cannot be avoided just now, but a
warning should be given, and the
manufacturers of aerated waters
might put a danger label on each
bottle.

THREAT TO DUTCH QUEEN.

The *Telegraaf* says that the Queen
of Holland in December received an
anonymous letter, with the Amsterdam
postmark, announcing that if the
German Emperor had not left the
country within eight days an attack
would be made on her life.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Mr. J. Harrison, in his presidential
address to the National Society of
Art Masters at University College,
said it must be remembered that the
British Empire could only be main-
tained by work of the highest stand-
ard, both of art and manufacture,
produced at a reasonable cost. He
referred to the teaching of art in
primary and other schools, and said
that it had been ignorantly treated
in the past and looked upon merely
as a form of recreation. Now he was
glad to say he saw a change coming.
If the soul of art was to live it must
be encouraged not only in the schools,
but also in the universities. Art
teachers had for the first time been
recognised and given a status, and
this he hoped would lead to an im-
provement in the salaries.

MATHEMATICS AND
INDUSTRY.

In the course of an address deliv-
ered at the annual meeting of the
Mathematical Association, Dr. W. P.
Milne dwelt on the subject of the
application of mathematics to indus-
try. In the recent Parliamentary
campaign, he said, the improvement
of agricultural conditions of tenure,
as well as the scientific methods of
farming, were freely advocated. Two
many farmers have been prone to
take the line of least resistance. They
have too often accepted the spirit of
the advice of the old Scotch grave-
digger, who, on his death-bed, cau-
tioned his son to "keep your eye on
the meanest dig deep, and resist all
improvements." (Laughter.) Another
stage in the progress of agricultural
reform had been reached. The advan-
tages of modern appliances in farming
were taken for granted, and farmers
were called upon to face such sub-
tleties as the percentage strength of
milk, the disposition of various
elements in the soil, the mixture of
chemicals in the manure of various
manures, and the proper adaptation
of such manures to the soil of indi-
vidual farms. All this involved a
knowledge of chemistry, physics, and
mathematics. The traditional figure
of Hodge, as depicted in novels, with
his slouching gait, dull wit, and
drawing voice, must disappear from
the English landscape, and be replac-
ed by a being alive, ardent, alert, and
aggressive, with a mind well stocked
with scientific and mathematical
principles, and ready to use them at
the psychological moment. Modern
commerce called for experts in
various departments of mathematics.

"WELL, I'M BLEST."

A cow owned by Mr. T. A. Jackson,
a breeder, of Newrick, Driffield,
has dropped four calves. The name
of the sire is "Well, I'm Blest!"

HUSBAND'S MEMORIAL CARD.

A remarkable story was told at
Liverpool at an inquest on Bessie
Gibbs, who died of taking salts of
lemon on the doorstep of her hus-
band's house.
It was alleged that Mrs. Gibbs had
misconducted herself with Arthur
Guest, who denied this. He admitted
writing a confession, but said that
two men, whom he presumed to be
private inquiry agents, told him that
Gibbs was dead and showed him a
memorial card. They said the hus-
band had left a legacy of about £80,
which Mrs. Gibbs could not touch
unless she confessed she had mis-
conducted herself. They also said
he would get something if he con-
fessed, and he then wrote the con-
fession.

Edgar Gibbs, the husband, said he
got the memorial card printed in
order to extract a confession from
Guest with a view to instituting
divorce proceedings.
A verdict was given that death was
due to poison, self-administered, but
there was no evidence to show the
state of Mrs. Gibbs' mind.

TANAH GEMOK RUBBER.

The first ordinary general meeting
of the Tanah Gemok Rubber Estates,
Ltd., was held on December 30, at
London, E.C., Sir Ernest W. Birch,
K.C.M.G. (chairman of the company),
presiding.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,
—This company was incorporated
on May 31, 1912, to acquire, from
the Bekoh Rubber Estates about
1,000 acres of land at £2 per acre
and to plant it with rubber in three
years. Speaking to the Bekoh share-
holders in 1912 I told them that Mr.
Henly had reported that the Bekoh
soil was, in his opinion, the best he
had seen in Malacca or Johore, so
when our friend, Mr. Gaultier de Ste.
Croix, suggested the formation of
this baby company I decided to call
it "Tanah Gemok," which is the
Malay for "Fat Land." The capital
is £30,000, of which Bekoh has taken
half. A survey has been made, and
I believe that the estate measures
1,000 acres. We have just received
a cable from our local agent,
Messrs. Cumberbatch and Co., to say
that 321 acres have been planted,
and we have cable instructions that
the planting up of the further 300
acres is to be proceeded with at once.
provided that the visiting agent
and general manager are both
confident that there will be
sufficient labour to keep the whole
planted area clean weeded.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturer
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLE

VERMICELLI.

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains
nutrients than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the U.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

THE BREEZY GARAGE

81, Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. No. 2409.

Opposite Central Market.

The latest model, "Chrysler," "Hudson," "Oakland" cars for

Theatre parties.

Shopping, etc., at moderate charges.

Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients can

be sure of every comfort and reliability.

Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Strollers" on sale.

Motor cars, launches and cycles, repairing done daily.

Call and inspect.

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at present in

Stock.

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DREYARD & CO.

Tel. 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

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MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
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A 1 Telegraphic Code.

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"HONGKONG."
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned)

SATURDAY,

March 15, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF Very Choice Chocolates, assorted Sweetmeats, &c. &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITY To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Comprising:—
Chocolates of the following well-known brands: Connoisseur, Boudoir, Princess, Duchess, Regal, Opera, Special, Queens, Sovereign, &c. &c. &c.

Also
Milk Tablets, Turkish Delight, Butter, Scotch, Russian Toffee, &c. &c.

These goods are perfectly fresh having just recently arrived.

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKIN, Esq., C.M.A. to sell by Public Auction,

ON

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing each day at 5 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

POSTAGE STAMPS,

comprising:—

Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan & China, Argentine & Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Philippines, &c. &c. &c.

Also

3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection.

And

1 Album with about 800 good specimens.

On view from Monday, the 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs F. W. SMITH & CO., CHEFBOO, to sell by Public Auction,

ON

FRIDAY,

March 21, 1919, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A further small consignment of

Embroidered Linen Tea Cloths,

Ladies' Underwear, &c. &c.

These articles are of exceptional value equal to best Convent work, &c. &c. &c.

comprising:—

Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Coesys, Camisoles, Night Gowns, Blouse Lengths, Collars, Bedspreads, &c. &c. &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

"CHINA MAIL"

OVERLAND EDITION

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN

CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—

One complete 2nd Engine and Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:

Set of Compound Engines, 15 x 33, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10¹/₂, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c. connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, and

2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

February 21, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by March 14, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on March 14, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, March 7, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer "EURYLOHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Kowloon Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 11.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 17, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before March 31, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU

AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ANYO MARU."

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 12th March 1919, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 10th March, 1919, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 18th March 1919, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 24th March 1919.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 9, 1919.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on FRIDAY, March 14, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, intends at an early date to apply to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Hongkong for a Bill for power to convert its silver capital into gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated this 5th day of March 1919.

DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for,

THE BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to December 31, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 19, to March 26, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1919.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The China Mail, Ltd.
5 Wyndham Street.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21 PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY
Manager or Managers. Applications should be sent to The Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, The Diocesan Boys' School.

TO LET.

TO LET.—2 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Hongkong Club Annex. Apply to The Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET from 16th April, 1919—1st Floor, No. 33 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply to Secretary, The Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A Four-roomed HOUSE in Hamphrys Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a limited number of PUBLIC JINRIKISHAS will be put into service at the Peak District from FRIDAY, the 14th instant.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Published Every Morning.

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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

A. J. GOULD DEAD.

The death took place at Newport on Jan. 2 of A. J. Gould, the famous Newport and Welsh International Rugby footballer. He was engaged in his usual work in his Newport office when he called for help and a fellow-clerk found him bleeding profusely, having apparently ruptured a blood-vessel. After a time Gould was able to go home, where he shortly after wards expired. He was 54 years of age.

Gould was by general consent one of the greatest players ever seen on the Rugby football field. Born at Newport, he first played for Newport when only 16. He was awarded the first of no fewer than 27 Welsh international caps, in 1885, when he figured as full back for the beaten side at Swansea. It was of course, as a three-quarter that he attained pre-eminence, and in that position he was always chosen for Wales until his retirement. Possessed of a rare turn of speed, dodging powers, and a safe pair of hands, he excelled as a centre three-quarter, where fine judgment and brilliancy of execution added to his other great qualifications. For many years he captained the Welsh fifteen, and in the middle "nineties" he acted for two seasons as leader of the Newport organisation. Gould at one period resided in London and played for both Richmond Club and Middlesex County. In addition to his greatness on the Rugby field he was a most successful sprinter and hurdler. Twenty years ago Gould was the central figure of friction between the Welsh Rugby Union and the International Board, his admirers making him a presentation of a house in which he lived until his death.

SAME HERE.

Telephone 818.

Pretty Straw Hats
in all Sizes.

hai, where she will pick up the cargo discharged by the *Nine and Nones* and take this on to Kobe, Nagasaki and Yokohama. Consequently will be delayed in returning Hongkong.

HIGH FLYING.

As reported by telegram at the time, Captain Lang, the Australian airman, last month made a flight at a record height with a passenger. A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes—

I found Captain Lang, who comes from Sydney, in Australia, and Lieutenant A. W. Blows (of Mitchell, in Ontario, Canada) still suffering from the effects of their great climb. Listening to Captain Lang's wonderful description of all that happened in the 66 min. 15 sec. flight, one wondered how it was humanly possible to accomplish what he did.

First paying a high tribute to his observer for pluck in trying circumstances, Captain Lang said: "I have far more instruments to pay attention to than the observer, of course, had to make most minute observations at every thousand feet and these were recorded on a board strapped to my right leg. I have also to note down how the temperature changes, the speed at which the machine is climbing, the revolutions, the water temperature in the engine, the oil temperature, the petrol pressure, the gallons of petrol consumed per hour and occasionally to look over the side to note our bearings."

This flight had been contemplated for some weeks and Captain Lang and his colleague had remained in the city for some time, but had never indulged in a smoke for weeks. The machine they used was a De Havilland bombing machine, fitted with a 450 h.p. Napier engine, which took off at 11.30 on the morning in a gale of wind.

Captain Lang and his colleague were specially clothed for the occasion, and the need of two pairs of silk socks and three pairs of stockings, thigh boots lined with lamb's wool, thick underclothing, three sweaters, a Sidcot Arctic suit lined with fur, a Balclava and fur-lined cap, goggles lined with cotton wool, electrically heated gloves with gauntlets and a muffler, is indicated by the fact that when the machine reached a height of 30,000 ft. there was about 70 degrees of frost.

During the first 8,000 ft. the machine tossed about like a leaf, but afterwards we settled down to far more comfortable flying," said the captain. "Generally we climb by taking big sweeping circles, but we were blown out of our course, and when we were six miles up we were about 25 miles out at sea off Yarmouth."

Asked what were the prevailing conditions at that height, Captain Lang said: "The sun was shining brightly, and although it was a little hazy I could see ships far away out at sea and occasionally glimpses of the Thames."

Going back on his interesting narrative to recount all that occurred in the wonderful flight, Captain Lang said he had a small glass shield on the machine for the protection of his right eye, but there was no shield for the left eye, the gun on the machine preventing one being fixed.

At 2,000 feet I had to take off my goggles owing to the oxygen frosting on the glass. As a consequence my left eye watered and froze, and was soon as big as a plum. For the next ten thousand feet I was flying with only one eye.

After the first 8,000 feet flying became gradually better, but unfortunately at 2,000 feet the cable in the revolution counter broke. Being unable to take the records of the revolution counter, I took the atmospheric temperatures, and it was lucky I did so, for Lieut. Blows, unknown to me, had collapsed at 20,000 feet through the breakage of the tube which was supplying him with oxygen from one of the two cylinders which were specially fitted, or the flight.

Capt. Lang said it was most fortunate he was able to continue the work of Lieut. Blows, and take the atmospheric temperatures, without which the test would have been worthless.

"Uncontrollable at 27,000" remarked the captain, reflectively, bearing in mind a narrow escape he had had. "We got into a very bumpy atmosphere, being so tossed about that the machine became uncontrollable. At 28,000 ft. I felt a shortage of oxygen, and I signalled, as pre-arranged, to the pilot for more. It was then that I found out that he was unconscious, and had been so, as I afterwards discovered, since 20,000 ft. was reached, when he had fallen back in an attempt to pass me a note."

"I managed to hang on till we reached 30,000 ft., when the petrol pressure pumps behind the engine ceased to work, owing to rarefaction of the air, and the engine stopping. The temperature was then equal to about 70 degrees of frost Fahrenheit. Speaking of the descent, Captain Lang said the first 10,000 ft. occupied 25 minutes, when he was well off Yarmouth, there being a hurricane of wind blowing from 150 to 170 miles an hour. At 20,000 ft. the observer regained consciousness."

The two airmen have suffered badly from frost on hands and face. The younger, Lieut. Blows—who is only 19, and has been in the Air Force one and a half years—has serious injuries to his hands, which are very painful. Captain Lang, who has been flying since 1915, is very keen on experimental work, and while delighted with his performance, regards it as little more than part of an ordinary day's work.

DEMIGOD BOTTOMLEY.

Of Mr. Bottomley's cleverness there can be no doubt whatever; he has no intellect in the higher sense, but in brain power of a certain kind he has probably but one living equal. He has a perfect understanding of the common man of a not too pleasant type, who plays "darts" in public houses and makes a book in sixpence, and sees all life through dimmed windows of a bar. Mr. Bottomley possesses that kind of frankness that makes an excessive appeal to men who judge all corn by their own mean little private bushels. The more generous world, too, is so used to high professions and low performances, that when a man says, "I pretend to be no better than I am," it is not to believe that he is saint who steps forth to whip hypocrisy is handicapped first by the suspicion that he may not be a saint after all, and next by the assumption that if he is really a saint, his judgment of average humanity will be faulty. But there is always a sympathetic hearing for the man who begins: "You all know me, and I couldn't humbug you even if I wanted to." Mr. Bottomley stands in the popular eye, for "no humbug" and anti-Puritanism, and that is really the secret of such influence as he possesses.

It would be unjust to Mr. Bottomley to deny that that influence has on the whole been exercised in the right direction during the war. It is probably not very great; though a high value seems to be put on his services, as propagandist, if one can judge from the accounts of a local meeting held the other day. Mr. Bottomley is a patriot in his way; and it is credibly stated that his religious convictions have ripened during the war. Some rhapsodies of his have been the delight of the wicked and the astonishment of the serious; but they are said to represent the author's feelings at the time. His championship of the under dogs is equally sincere; he loves, to make the widow's heart sing for joy, and is unquestionably a good-natured man.

But when all allowance is made, it must be said that he is a queer figure for a national hero. In the words of the sage of Chelsea, if he is to be so regarded, then England is "dreadfully off for demigods."—(E. T. Raymond).

SCIENCE MADE EASY.

A naturalist, gazing down on Edinburgh, noted that, whereas its breweries occurred here, there, and everywhere, a straight line would connect all their backyards—all, at least, save a few through whose backyards could be drawn another straight line, at right angles to the first.

Which went to show—argued Prof. D'Arcy Thompson at the Royal Institution—that Darwin was right in pooh-poohing the popular belief that industrious coral insects built up the coral islands entire, from humble foundations begun deep down at the bottom of the ocean; Darwin submitting the alternative theory that ordinary islands lay under the coral, and that, in the case of a lagoon, the atoll was merely a continuation of the island before it was gradually submerged in a geologic transformation.

The large audience of children did not quite see what breweries had to do with the case, but it leaned forward deeply interested.

Professor Thompson, whose subject was "Star fishes," went on to say something about cats. You could take a cat, he assured his young hearers, and examine it as carefully as you liked, but you would not find a straight line from nose tip to tail end. For Nature is very sparing in the use of straight lines. Which makes especially remarkable the fact that coral islands, like the backyards of Edinburgh breweries, occur in a straight line.

In connection with the making of beer, a good well is essential, and it appears that the necessary water supply in Edinburgh occurs along the straight line formed by a geologic "fault" or fissure in the crust of the earth. Along similar "faults" in oceanic regions igneous material is apt to exude in big blobs to form islands; the coral superstructure resulting only where the requisite tropical temperature is found.

On perceiving the logical drift of these geological arguments, the little people broke into hearty applause.

BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

Lo U, a Chinese coolie was given the benefit of the doubt when charged with larceny from the person this case against him was that two women suddenly snatched a hair pin from the younger woman's hair. They immediately seized him; and called for help, with the result that the storekeeper and his watchman came out and the police were immediately sent for. On the accused being searched no pin could be found. Mr. Lindell said that the case was very suspicious against the prisoner, but there was a reasonable amount of doubt so that he discharged him.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

The Draw for the Captain's Cup of 1918 is as follows—

Mrs. Crawford Bye.
Mrs. Morrison Bye.
Mrs. Adams plays Mrs. Redmond.
Mrs. Moore plays Mrs. Draper.
Miss Wilkinson plays Mrs. Mitchell.
Mrs. Middleton Smith Bye.
Mrs. Athol Anderson Bye.
Miss T. Rodger Bye.

1st Round to be played by 19th March.

2nd Round to be played by 26th March.

3rd Round to be played by 2nd April.

Final Round to be played by 9th April.

Wodehouse Cup was won by Mrs. Dreaper and Mrs. Moore beating Lady Rees Davis and Mrs. Maitland by 6 and 5 in final.

Lady Rees Davis Competition was won by Mrs. H. Griffin and Mrs. Fleming with a net score of 71.

Rayway Cup won by Mrs. Moore beating Mrs. Fletcher 4 and 3 in final.

KOWLOON VICAR AND SIR PAUL CHATER.

The name of Sir Paul Chater having been freely mentioned in the course of the gossip over the resignation of the recently arrived Kowloon vicar, a *China Mail* man called on him for an interview.

The Rev. Mr. Dowling had previously suggested to the same interviewer that he would be glad if Sir Paul Chater would make a statement.

Sir Paul, however, declined to say anything for publication.

WOMEN SPELL-BOUND BY PEARLS.

What things gathered together in a public exhibition would cast the strongest spell over an audience of West-end ladies?

Pictures? Babies? Embroideries? Pugs-dogs? No. But the question was perhaps answered by a remarkable scene witnessed recently in the large room at Messrs. Christie's.

There were only 135 exhibits, which could probably have been all held together in one's two hands, and they were displayed in a circle of show cases. But outside the circle of show cases was a circle of ladies, outside the circle of ladies, peering over the shoulders of the others, and outside this second circle of ladies was a third circle of ladies, trying to peer over the two sets of shoulders.

In addition there were some scores of perturbed and detached ladies, who were striving, but striving in vain, to add themselves to what may be described as the great triple necklace of human jewels.

Most of the ladies of the inner circle wore expressions of pure, unadulterated, spell-bound rapture, and though the hands of the clock journeyed stolidly on, none of those ladies moved. Eagerness was written on the second row of faces, despair on the third row.

"Surely you can take some steps," exclaimed one indignant protestant, addressing a representative of Messrs. Christie's. "My friend and I have been here nearly three hours, and I present we have seen nothing. It is simply impossible to get near anything!"

"Madam," he sadly replied, "I am powerless. We have asked them to move on. We have begged them to move on. But they won't budge."

It was a private view (price 5s. per head) of the 3,715 pearls given by women of the British Empire to be sold by auction, in aid of the Red Cross.

One of the leading pearl experts of the world told the *Daily Chronicle* representative that this was probably the largest exhibition of pearl necklaces ever seen. "And, of course," he added, "there are some glorious individual pearls, such as those given by the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Roxburgh, and other ladies. As for the necklace, I caught a glimpse of one (it is composed of 63 splendid pearls, with a large rose diamond snap), which would fetch in the open market some tens of thousands of pounds, so, as sentiment comes also into the case, a very handsome sum will no doubt be raised."

"Record prices?" he echoed, in answer to a question. "Well, a single pearl may fetch anything from sixpence to £10,000—or, rather, £15,000, for that was what the Dudley pearl fetched. Recently a pearl necklace was sold at Christie's for £45,000, but still more magnificent pearl necklaces, privately sold, have gone up to £100,000."

It is confidently expected that there will be some record-breaking prices. For these exquisite jewels derive an enhanced value, as this expert hinted, by the beautiful sentiment with which they are saturated.

"I send it," wrote one donor (and hers was a characteristic letter), "in memory of a pearl beyond all price already given—my only son."—*Daily Chronicle*.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

By being appointed to the Governorship of Hongkong, our Colonial Secretary has received higher promotion than any previous member of the Civil Service of this Colony; not excluding his immediate predecessor, Sir Hugh Clifford, who went to the Gold Coast, who was remembered, for, as will be remembered, he came out to Ceylon, just six years ago, to fill the important post of Second-in-Command from a first-class Clerkship in the Colonial Office. The appointment may seem to be surprising in view of the fact that no great achievement or record of constructive work stands to his credit. Mr. Stubbs might be said to be famous for the mistakes he has not made; and this is not the back-handed compliment it might seem to be when we remember the circumstances under which he came to the island, and has worked here ever since. He left Downing Street, with no colonial experience to administer the premier Crown Colony, for when he came there was no Governor and he was in full charge of affairs in Ceylon for several months. During the war and at a most critical period in the history of the colony he again filled an interim in the governorship. His has therefore been a tenure of office in this colony rich in opportunities for blundering of a far-reaching character, opportunities which, it must be said, have been skillfully and completely avoided. In his new post, taken up at the time it is, Mr. Stubbs will have opportunities of achievement of a more positive character and we have no doubt that he will prove fully equal to them. He is comparatively a young man—surely the youngest Governor Hongkong has ever had—and he has many years in which to make a mark in the service in which his career hitherto has been phenomenal for rapidity of advancement. We offer him our heartiest congratulations.

THE BLOODTHIRST BEHIND.

I've got the same old billet, in the same old office chair.

And France seems just as wild a dream as Blighty seemed out there.

But I don't get on with civvies—they know too much for me.

They've read the war news twice a day, not once a month, like we.

They'll swallow bags of bunkum and let it down like pie.

But they think you daft, or shell-shocked, if you speak what ain't a lie.

They love you if you spruce 'em well and give 'em lots of back.

Of the Prussian Guards you've strangled, and the screaming Huns you've stuck.

They ain't half sweet on bayonet-scraps and blood and all that tosh.

And they'd earn a D.C. Medal-mint at shouting down the Boche.

But they've never heard the rat tat of the gun that can't be seen.

They've never watched the sheaves go down, and walked behind to glean.

They've made their "Great Advances" with pins on paper maps.

They've made their "Splendid Pushes" with the "latest" on their laps.

But it ain't worth while to tell 'em; you might talk till all was blue.

But you'd never make 'em comprehend what a bloke out there goes through.—*The Nation*.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1919, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, CHAMBERS BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended December 31, 1918.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for

the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

March 1, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

March 13, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, Piano by Collard & Collard, Piano by Sandon Steedman, London, Piano by Ernst Kaps—Dresden, Cottage Rango by M. Jutrie, (in good condition).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

March 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bodyspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bodyspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in., &c., &c.

Also a few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Yalises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

March 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c.

Bed Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen, Blue and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with all accessories, Pianos in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, and one American Ice Chest.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWIC" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAIDINE, MATHISON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

NOTICES.

THE OLD BLEND

WHISKY
OF THE
WHITE HORSE
CELLAR

GREAT AGE AND BOUQUET.

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND.

FROM THE ORIGINAL RECIPE

Per Case \$30

SOLD BY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW
RECORDS
JUST ARRIVED

A 2408 { SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE ... TENOR
WHEN THE GREAT DAWN'S SHINING
A 2062 { BACHELOR DAYS ... QUARTETTE
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
A 5338 { MISSOURI ... WALTZ
THE WALTZ WE LOVE
C 1215 { A LITTLE BIT MORE ... FOX-TROT
COME WITH ME ... ONE-STEP

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1323 14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE
HERRING HALL-MARVIN
SAFE

STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION

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4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1126.

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EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 1871.

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FAMOUS GIN

JUST ARRIVED

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWIC" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

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TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
*NORE	14th March	20th April	2nd May
*NOVARA	14th March	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE	12th April	18th May	27th May

*Will take some bottom cargo to Rotterdam. Not available for Passengers.

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	15th March at Noon	31st March

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.
NELLORE	13th March at Noon	

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1115. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Shidzuoka Maru, 12,520 tons	WED., 19th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,300 tons F.R.L.	23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons	WED., 2nd April, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai & Kobe	*Toshiba Maru, 8,470 tons	WED., 12th Mar., at 11 a.m.

London or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.
*Sakuma Maru, 15,800 tons SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
*Kamo Maru, 15,800 tons SATURDAY, 29th April, at 11 a.m.
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney.
*Tango Maru, 13,700 tons WED., 26th March, at 11 a.m.
*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons WED., 23rd April.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal.
For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
*Akita Maru, 8,000 tons SAT., 15th March, at 11 a.m.
*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless Telegraphy.

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MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:
*Fushimi Maru, SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru, MONDAY, 4th May, at 11 a.m.
*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone 291 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

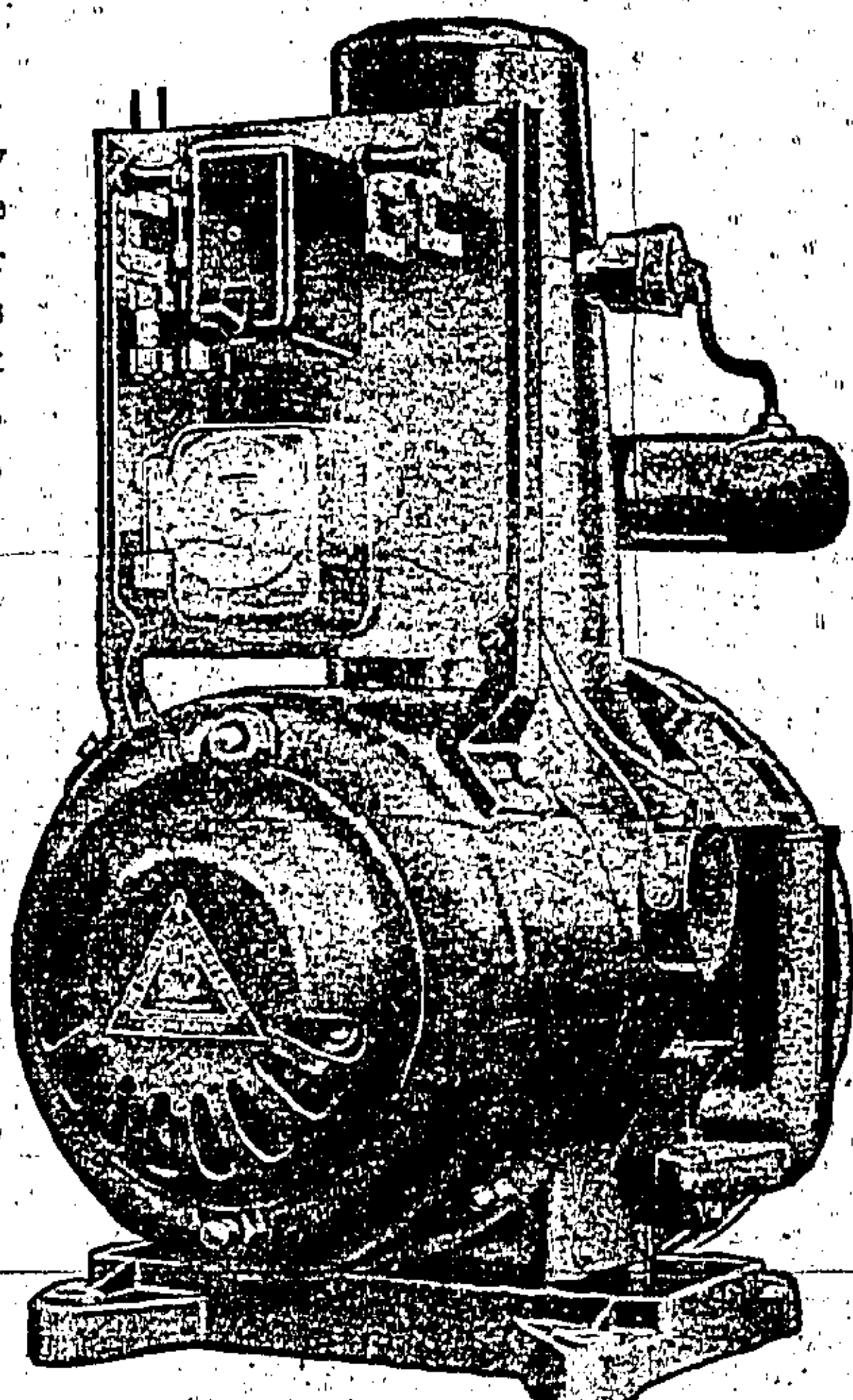
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 48, Cross Street, Raffles, Hongkong. Telephone No. 409.
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
Liverpool via Spore, Pang & Cebu &c.	Inaba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Fushimi Maru	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Toyoko Maru	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 28th Mar., at Noon
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd April.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Shidzuoka Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th Mar., at 2 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 19th March.
Sydney & Melbourne	Empress of Asia	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th March.
Australian Ports via Japan	Luzon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st March.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anyo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st March.
Shanghai	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 7th May.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Burroughes & Swire	On 18th Mar., at 10 a.m.
Shanghai	Chunan	Burroughes & Swire	On 18th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Nelore	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 13th March.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Haiphong	Takung	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Mar., at 8 a.m.
Tientsin	Chihching	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Mar., at 10 a.m.
Kobeing via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th Mar., at 10 a.m.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Sakuma Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th Mar., at 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haibong	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 18th Mar., at 1 p.m.
Manila	Yuen-sang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Akita Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.
Calcutta	Rumsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Mar., at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo &c.	Nelore	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 15th April.
Malacca, Penang, Bala, Durban	Himalaya Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	End of March.
London	Walton Hall	The Bank Line, Limited	On 22nd March.
Singapore, Penang & Bala-Deli	Van Waerwijck	Java-China-Japan Line	End of March.
London	Alps Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th March.

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Canton, Haiphong "IWASAKI".
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STEAM FOR
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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENT, TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry 12,000 lbs. of Mail, which will be despatched from this port on taking cargo for the above ports. Passengers accommodation in the passenger vessel is provided when available before departure from Hongkong.

Safe and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the carrying steamer for Europe and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Jan. 26, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watt's.
Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF WATER	DEPTH OF TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SLINGS	SHEDS
RED DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
GREEN DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
BLUE DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
YELLOW DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
WHITE DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
BLACK DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
GREY DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
BROWN DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
PINK DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
ORANGE DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10
RED DOCK	100	10	10	10	10	10

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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IRELAND UNDER SINN FEIN.

The polling in Ireland has resulted in a wholesale Sinn Fein victory, and the Nationalists, if not swept out of existence, are reduced to almost negligible proportions. In the excitement of the finish of the war the significance of what has happened is not at present fully realized, although the situation of Great Britain must be having some uncomfortable thoughts whenever the matter of Ireland comes to their mind. The Sinn Fein movement is the dangerous part of it. I dare say there are schemers in this, as in every other political activity, but it is what may be called the poetic fervor of the Sinn Fein movement, their absolute disregard or ignorance of any other point of view but their own, which makes them a menace to the existing state of affairs.

Circumstances over a long period of years have established a stream of sympathies between Ireland and America, and extremists there have always relied in large measure on extremists here to maintain what may be called the insurgent point of view. The Sinn Fein in America have been doing their utmost to extend their influence among the more moderate Irish Americans, who are inclined towards constitutional Home Rule and not rebellion. Indeed, all the Liberal and Radical elements in Ireland turn their eyes continually towards America. Though the Sinn Feiners realize that the participation of America in the war has in all the circumstances made their task here very difficult, still they continue their efforts. President Wilson's journey to Europe was an opportunity not to be missed. The Sinn Fein Mayor of Dublin called a mass-meeting to ask the President to visit Ireland, and other meetings for a similar purpose were reported to be organized in different parts of Ireland. Since then it has been decided to confer the freedom of the city of Dublin on Mr. Wilson. Finally, we get the news that Sinn Feiners here have announced to the Washington Embassy that as the result of the elections last month the Irish people have severed relations with Britain. All these things put together mean that America has a tremendous influence on Irish affairs, and that with this influence goes a certain responsibility. Irish rebels and nationalists, fanatics and moderate men, all alike, are bound to feel the reaction of anything that the United States as a whole does or even thinks with regard to Ireland.

What stands out clearly is that the country cannot regard with unconcern the mysterious and dramatic position in which Ireland now stands. Is there any statesman on earth who can guess what is going to happen in Ireland? What are the Sinn Feiners going to do now that they have the majority of seats? What is the British Government going to do about it? In Ireland's history there have never been two more vital questions or questions more fraught with difficulty, possibly with danger. Sinn Fein means "Ourselves alone." It is difficult to avoid the conclusion, if one may judge from the speeches of the Irish sympathizers here, that the absolute separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom is at the back of the minds of leaders and rank and file alike. Expressions about liberty, some of them quite carefully guarded, unfailingly give the impression of independence. Can Great Britain tolerate this? Can she consider it? What are the Sinn Feiners planning to do? If it were not for the engrossing interest roused by the Peace Conference, and its various issues, the future of Ireland would now more than at any other time be a matter of painful speculation among all friends of that country and friends of Britain.

The Nationalists, who under Mr. Redmond stood for Home Rule within the Empire, have been presumably almost wiped out. Mr. Redmond is dead—dead partly as a result of disappointment, if not a broken heart. His brother, gallant Willie Redmond, has died on the field of battle fighting for the Allies. Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Redmond's successor in the leadership, is reported to have been defeated at the polls. Mr. Swift MacNeill, another veteran leader, has retired in disgust. The Ulster Unionists seem to have held their seats. At least a few Nationalists will remain. But the Sinn Feiners hold most of Ireland. The Parliamentary situation, mixed and serious as it is, is made trebly grave by what has happened in Ireland in the past few years. In the first place, it should be stated that the democracy of England has been overwhelmingly in favour of Home Rule for Ireland for many years past, and opposition to it, even among the old Tories has dwindled away to a point which makes it of little moment. Finally, a Home Rule Bill conferring self-government for Ireland is on the statute-book. It was passed before the war broke out, but the Ulster Unionists put up a fierce fight against its operation, and in the early months of 1914 were threatening armed rebellion against it. While they were uttering their defiance and making their warlike preparations, the Sinn Fein movement was growing and becoming stronger. A movement which sprung first from an idealistic

and literary source, it was developed and intensified by labour elements on the one hand and extreme politicians on the other, and presently became in effect a revolt against the Nationalist party, to whose effects over a long period of years the Home Rule Bill was largely due.

Ireland was thus divided into three camps, with the Nationalists occupying the middle position and with an overwhelming representation in Parliament. With the coming of the war the Ulster outcry died away. Mr. John Redmond, in a noble speech in Parliament, declared that Ireland would fight for the Allies. The operation of the Home Rule Bill was temporarily shelved.

Events rapidly developed, and on one dramatic morning came the news that a revolt had broken out in Ireland aimed at the British power. The Post Office in Dublin was seized by the rebels, there was fierce fighting, there were many hundreds of casualties, and presently the revolt was suppressed. The leaders of it were tried by court martial, and some of the principal ones among them were executed. Mr. Redmond, that fearless fighter for the rights of Ireland, was shaken to the heart by the outbreak. Britain was stirred deeply by the fact that while she was fighting against a powerful enemy on the Continent, a section of Irishmen had set out to take advantage of that tie-and-death struggle by stabbing her in the back. The feeling was intensified by the knowledge that Germany had striven to stir up the rebels. I sat through the trial in London of Roger Casement, a pathetic figure of a man, and the evidence produced was such as to leave no manner of doubt that he had acted with the Germans in trying to turn Irish soldiers from their allegiance. It is urged that a political mistake was committed in executing a misguided Irish rebel leader. In reply one can but present the facts of the case and ask for an impartial judgment. Place America in the same position with regard to part of her territory and imagine the feeling. Military executions are always hateful, but one has to remember the alternative. It ought to be borne in mind that a number of innocent people lost their lives, and not to put too fine a point upon it, were deliberately murdered by those who set out to establish a new rule in Ireland. Not only were the rebels guilty of this, but with arms in their hands were striving to weaken us against the common enemy—the Germans. While a handful of the ringleaders were executed, hundreds of other rebels were interned in England and subsequently released. Surveying the whole occasion with what may be called a historic eye, there was exercised a little leniency. And yet, having said all this, the fact remains that many who have no sympathy with the rebels urged that it would have been expedient not to have executed any of them. The executions certainly exacerbated feeling, and just as certainly intensified the secret activities of the Sinn Fein movement. It remains an open question, however, whether complete forgiveness and tolerance would in the long run have made the Sinn Feiners any more well disposed towards Britain. I doubt it.

The next development in the situation was the earnest attempt of the British Government to get the various sections of Irish opinion to thrust out a scheme of Home Rule among themselves. A Conference, including the responsible men of each group, with representatives of all kinds of interests, were invited to produce a scheme of settlement. It was presided over by Sir Horace Plunket, an Irishman of moderate views, of intense devotion to his country, and one, moreover, who had consistently kept himself aloof from political faction. It was probably the most representative gathering that had ever been held in Ireland. Its proceedings were behind closed doors. The British people were devoutly hopeful that the Irish would propound a scheme of some sort, there cannot be the slightest doubt that if a scheme had been forthcoming the British Government would have put it into operation. In passing it may be said that there were grumblings even then from the extremists about the Conference and about the method in which it was convened. To the great misfortune of British people, without distinction of party, it seemed that the wit of man had gone to the limit in trying to devise some means of bringing local contentment to Ireland; that the whole matter had been placed in Irish hands for the smoothing out of differences between the Irishmen themselves. There can be no doubt that the Conference did a great amount of good work in clearing away many misunderstandings and showed in many of its members a spirit of statesmanship. The extremists of both sides, however, prevented the gathering from reaching a conclusion, and the Conference came to naught.

The Sinn Feiners were undoubtedly encouraged by this failure, and they proceeded with their propaganda and have had further successes, as the present election has shown. The Nationalists, sturdy fighters, were sincere politicians who have laboured for two generations, who have been in touch with the outside world, and who, from that reason alone, if from no other, were well advised as to the

best methods for Ireland's welfare, have been snowed under. The Sinn Feiners are apparently in command. In parenthesis let it be said here that there have been indications of the possibility of wise compromise between the best of the Irish Conservatives, on the one hand, and the Irish Nationalist leaders, on the other, towards a scheme of self-government for Ireland which would safeguard the interests and feelings of the Ulster Protestants while giving to Ireland the continuance of her own interests through her own Parliament. There is no doubt to be said that the wrong of Ireland in the past undoubtedly wide and deep, have been atoned for in a material sense during the last quarter of a century. Facilities for small holdings, schemes for education, big houses, housing arrangements, have with other advantages combined to make Ireland a remodeled country. On top of this Home Rule was at hand. The democracy of Britain was determined on the matter. It is true that there were still warring elements in existence. Some of the fervid Ulstermen were prepared to resist a physical fight against Home Rule; many of the Nationalists were entirely convinced that the British Government, having passed a Home Rule measure, should put it into operation with armed force against the Ulstermen if it were necessary; but, speaking generally, a deep and generous spirit of toleration was manifest, and there can be hardly a doubt that this would have led within a short time to the start of Irish self-government. This, after all, was the main thing; for once Ireland had a Parliament, the force of events would be such as to lead her to modify her own destiny, making such changes in procedure as the common sense and common interests of the country demand from time to time.

What is to happen now no man knows. It seems to be the policy of the Sinn Fein that none of its members elected to the British Parliament shall attend at Westminster. No mind can foresee the outcome of their activities. They include idealistic men, sincere and self-sacrificing; they also include ill-balanced fanatics and mischief-makers. Is there any one who can fail to see that the best minds of Ireland—practical informed minds, not less devoted to the national cause—are steadily, if not feverishly, against them, and foresee nothing but injury to Ireland's interests in the Sinn Fein activities?

What is it that the Sinn Feiners want? Put into a sentence, it seems to an Englishman to be nothing less than the complete independence of Ireland as a separate nation. Irishmen of affairs will point out the fallacy of this from the point of view of Ireland's own material interests. (For instance, I saw it seriously asserted by a Sinn Fein sympathizer that the Irish Republic would build its own mercantile marine to compete in the markets of the world.) But, apart from questions within the scope of Irishmen themselves, Britain, from the point of view of her own safety, cannot consent to the breaking away of a part of the United Kingdom with all the dangers which will have to be encountered from the possibility of foreign intrigue or foreign occupation. The independence of Ireland is an objective, but that Ireland should govern her local affairs is a project which would be enthusiastically received in Britain, but she must regard herself as part of the country in so far as operations with foreign Powers are concerned. Ireland is linked up commercially, economically, and in many other ways with Britain, is within a few miles of her shores; speaks the same language, and, in spite of turmoil and trouble, has been an integral part of the United Kingdom for many centuries. That is the general situation as an Englishman sees it.

If the Sinn Feiners do not come to Parliament, there will be but a mere handful of Irish representatives at Westminster—a group of Nationalists on the one hand, and Ulstermen on the other. It is not probable that this group should represent the whole of Ireland. We are told that the Sinn Feiners are going to call an assembly which shall serve the purposes of an independent Parliament. This is at least a dramatic gesture. Can it be more? The assembly may pass resolutions; but can they put them into effect, and will they? It is possible for the members and their constituents to refuse to obey the law of Britain, to refuse, for example, to pay taxes; but can they expect to persuade or coerce the big business firms of Ireland, even outside Ulster, to do the same? Such firms, it is reasonable to suppose, have big commitments in Britain, and any rebellious action would be suicidal. This is quite apart from any inherent loyalty. No, it is very improbable that the Sinn Feiners will get any help from the business interests. The "New Parliament" will certainly have ambitions to handle customs and excise, to impose what local duties they like, and to put up any tariff wall that they think might suit them (however catastrophic to the country's welfare economists may regard to this course to be). These ambitions will be ineffective unless the Sinn Feiners intend to seize the machinery of government and exercise by force. And it is at this point that the series of riddles reaches its climax. To what extent

it will do the insurgents mean to use force? The outbreak during the war was a sad example for all concerned. The British people would regard with abhorrence any further fighting in Ireland. It may be taken for granted that every possible effort will be made to avert it. A sense of humiliation will be mixed with indignation if such a course were forced on the British. There will be no fighting if the Government can help it, that may be taken for granted. On the other hand, there is nothing but tragedy ahead for the Sinn Feiners if they resort to force. The tragedy would not be confined to individuals, but would extend to the whole country. The rebels could not possibly win anything. And it is impossible to conceive of any course of action which would more disastrously injure the cause of Ireland as a whole. Every one seems in the dark as to what weapons and what trained men (if any) are available for the Sinn Feiners. The force of Britain is formidable. There are grave possibilities ahead, but one powerful sheet anchor is the existence of a common mind among level-headed, experienced, and practical men of various groups of opinion against the Sinn Fein movement. The industrial chiefs of Ulster's veteran fighting statesmen like T. P. O'Connor, John Dillon, Joseph Devlin; wise independents like Sir Horace Plunket; reasonable conservatives like Lord Middleton—all these provide a body of opinion and influence which may yet steer Ireland into the path of a prosperous and self-governing. Meanwhile America can undoubtedly exercise an ameliorating influence. The exact form in which American opinion should be expressed is a matter for careful consideration. I think it was Mr. Marshall Hall, the famous King's counsel, who a few months ago suggested that a way out of the Irish difficulty would be to cede Ireland to America. National sentiment in Britain might not acquiesce in the cession of Ireland, but it would not be on account of distrust of America in England. The interesting point incidentally would be what Ireland would say to the proposal, particularly the Sinn Feiners themselves. Would they regard American rule or an American protectorate as an improvement? That is an interesting riddle.

There is another course less drastic than that suggested by Mr. Marshall Hall. America might bring indirect influence to bear in clearing up the situation. I know all the difficulties inherent in interfering with the internal affairs of another country. All the same, personally I should like to see an unofficial body of prominent and distinguished American citizens whose names would have world-wide weight make an examination of the Irish situation and present an impartial report upon it. Imagine, for instance, a small commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Hughes. I

have not the least idea of Mr. Hughes's opinion on the Irish question. I have, however, a high respect for his ability and impartiality, and I feel sure that his report would bring enlightenment to many extremists. It might have an educative influence in Ireland itself which would be surprising. Even Sinn Feiners would have to treat it with respect. Would they accept it? It seems to me that the fervent national spirit of Ireland would be able to find adequate expression in a form of self-government approximating that enjoyed by the individual States of the Union of overseas peoples like the Canadians. There are good friends of Ireland who see nothing for that country but bankruptcy if the web of business, financial, and political affiliations with Britain were shattered by absolute separation. Be that so or not, no British Government could acquiesce in the secession of Ireland any more than the North American States in the secession of some Southern States in 1861. FRANK DILNOT in "The Irish Riddle."

"TEMPORARY" OFFICERS.

It has been decided by the Army Council that any temporary commission in the Regular Army granted during the present war, shall be terminated at such time as in the opinion of the Army Council shall be expedient; and that any such commission shall terminate and cease to have effect on the specified date to be determined by or under instructions from the Army Council, and that the holder of any such commission shall on or before such specified date be notified thereof in such manner as may be determined by or under instructions from the Army Council. The specified date shall also be the date given to the notification of termination of the commission in the London Gazette.

PADDY FEISTS.

When we read in the *Madras Mail* that the Legislative Council urged the Governor to set aside Rs. 10,000 for the investigation of paddy pests, we wondered what the Sinn Feiners were doing so far away from Ireland. It turned out, however, to be about something else.

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RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking mucous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain-Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN CHINA.

PEKING, March 11. While Japan is officially advising China not to touch the seventeen million yen, the unpaid balance of the War Participation Loan; negotiations between the Okura Company and the Chinese War Ministry for a loan of one hundred million yen, on the security of the Feng Huang Shan iron mines and territory for fifty li, surrounding them; are nearly completed.

The plan is to organise a Sino-Japanese Company which will give the Okura Company the first call on all products. The Company offers an immediate advance of thirty million yen and pressure is being brought to bear on the War Ministry to accept this deposit. The transaction is being freely criticised.

PRUSSIAN TAPEWORM.

H. de Vere Stapcoole, the romance writer, in a letter to the *Morning Post*, penned this striking analogy: Prussia is the head of the tape worm that grew lately till the last joint was Turkey. If left it will grow again till its last joint will be India. The Prussian is at the core of everything inimical to German peace and world peace and safety; he has in him the fire of growth; he is the vital principle; of that which threatens us; disarm him utterly; destroy utterly his armament factories, occupy his territory; and limit his economic life.

Perhaps the tapeworm was created as a symbol to teach us that unless we secure and destroy the head everything else is useless. We can secure and destroy Prussia now by dictating a peace which will ensure the destruction of Prussia as an evil influence. If we fail in doing that the chance will not be given to us again. Let Saxony and Bavaria and the rest of them off as you like; hang and bury at the world's cross-roads the Prussian.

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WEATHER REPORT.

March 13d. 1919. 10am.—No. from Japan and Vladivostok anticyclone has developed in China, and pressure has slightly to moderately at all stations. Fresh to strong easterly gale from the China coast at the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05. Total since January 1st, 2.15. Against an average of 4.04 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending on the 14th.

1.—Hongkong to Gad Rock: winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzle rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. N. strong.

3.—South coast of China: to Hongkong and Lamook. The sea No. 1.

4.—South coast of China: to Hongkong and Hainan. The sea No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 13, 1919. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.
Victoria Peak.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Starling.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Admiralty.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Central.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Central.	6A.	30.00	68	—
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Central.	6A.	30.00	68	—
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West-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Central.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Central.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Central.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
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South-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
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South-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
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North-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-east.	6A.	30.00	68	—
North-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
South-west.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
West-end.	6A.	30.00	68	—
Central.	6A.	30.00	68	—
East.	6A.	30.0		

COMMERCIAL.

A BIG AMALGAMATION.

Europeans in the East were before the war, largely dependent upon a few British firms for preserves and table delicacies, and in many cases, and to an increasing extent, for a safe and reliable food. It was one of the lesser but very real deprivations of the war that these foods and dainties could not be shipped and therefore had to be done without. Probably few realised how largely European foods added to the enjoyment of their table until the supply ceased. It is too early yet for the supplies to be resumed in any quantity, but it is interesting to many to whom Crosse and Blackwell are household words to see there has been a fusion of the interests of this firm with two other well-known and old-established firms in the provision trade, with the object of obtaining the utmost facilities for production and quality. Crosse and Blackwell were established in 1703 and the two other amalgamating firms are James Keiller and Son, Ltd., established in Dundee in 1797, and E. Lasenby and Son, Ltd., established in London in 1796. Each company will retain its individuality and will continue to manufacture its own specialties independently. The capital of Crosse and Blackwell will be largely increased to enable that firm to obtain a controlling interest in the other two companies. Those at the head of the respective companies will pool their great experience and their facilities for command of the world's supplies of produce and material, with the result that the productions of all three firms cannot fail to gain by this strong combination. The capital is all being found privately.

SINGAPORE PARA RUBBER.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at London, Mr. H. de C. Hamilton (chairman of the company) presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: "We have had a very difficult year to contend with and I trust you will be fairly satisfied with the results. The profit for the year is only £23,936, which compares very unfavorably with the £49,859 for 1917, but it is almost better than we expected at one time. The above profit, together with the amount brought in from last account, gives us £13,889 to deal with. Having already paid you 12½ p. per share interim dividend we now propose, with your approval, to pay a final dividend of 20 p. per share, making 12½ p. for the year, which will leave us with a balance of £31,979 to carry forward, but subject to heavy payments for excess profits duty. The actual amount to be paid cannot be determined until Meritau decision appeal case has been heard, but in any case we have made provision for the worst that can happen, and I sincerely trust that the Chancellor of the Exchequer when bringing out the next budget will release the rubber industry from this unfair taxation. I think we may have to pay about £35,000, against which there is about £10,000 in hand under 'Sundry creditors,' and there will be about £20,000 profit on the rubber unsold brought into account at cost. This would leave us about £22,000 to pay out of the amount brought forward, but I can give you no definite figures until all is cleared up."

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, March 4.	
Aloerajah (\$1) ...	7.35 3.85
Amal, Malay (y. pd.) ...	2.35 2.40
Ayer Hitam (\$5) ...	13.00 14.00
Ayer Kuning (\$1) ...	1.90 1.40
Ayer Molek (\$1) ...	2.25 1.55
Ayer Panas (\$5) ...	10.25 11.05
Balqowolo (\$1) ...	5.00 5.25
Bawett (\$1)90 1.00
Batang Romar (\$10) ...	13.50 14.50
Batu Lintang (\$10) ...	1.10 1.25pm
Batu Jabong (\$1) ...	0.60 0.70
Batu Kaul (\$1) ...	0.90 1.05
Batu Kapong (\$2) ...	2.65 2.75
Batu K. B. (\$1) ...	0.85 0.75
Batu Timah (\$10) ...	11.00
Changkat Sand (\$5) ...	7.85 8.55
Changkat Peta (\$1) ...	2.00 2.10
Haytor (\$5) ...	7.00 8.00
Indragati (\$5) ...	7.00 7.25
Jaram (\$1) ...	1.30 1.45
Jimah (\$1) ...	1.70 1.80
Kamayan (\$2) ...	4.55 4.60
Kodah (\$1) ...	3.35 3.60
Kodumak R. (\$5) ...	8.35 8.75
Kempas (\$1) ...	7.85 8.55
Klang (\$5) ...	6.00 6.50
Lunas (\$5) ...	7.75 8.25
Malaka Pinda ...	2.25 2.45
Malakoff (\$2) ...	4.25 4.40
Mandal-Tekong (\$1) ...	0.70 0.80
Margel (\$5) ...	5.90 6.25
New Serendah (\$2) ...	3.80 4.10kd.
Nyalie (\$5) ...	7.10 8.00
Pajam (\$1) ...	11.50 12.00
Pantai (\$1) ...	1.35 1.45
Petit Perak (\$1) ...	2.30 2.45
Purak River (\$1) ...	2.20 2.40
Ruala Balaug (\$10) ...	3.50 4.00
Punggor (\$1) ...	0.90 0.70
Rudella (\$5) ...	10.00 10.75
Sandycroft (\$2) ...	3.85 4.10
Scudai (\$5) ...	7.50 7.75
Sembong (\$1) ...	0.20 0.30
Sungei Dagan (\$1) ...	3.75 4.00
Sungei Pawan (\$1) ...	0.40 0.50pm
Tambalak (\$1) ...	0.90 1.00
Tapah (\$10) ...	17.00 18.00
Teluk Anson (\$5) ...	10.50 11.50
Tumeloh (\$1) ...	1.10 1.30
Tumeloh (\$2) ...	1.10 1.20
Ulu Pandan (\$1) ...	0.75 0.85
Ulu Malacca (\$1) ...	1.25 1.35
Utah Simpan (\$1) ...	3.00 3.30

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 13th MARCH, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

MARKET LEADERS.	
Hongkong Bank	\$780 s. 750/780 s.
Canton Ins.	410 b.
North China Ins.	122 1/2 b.
Union Ins.	1008 b.
Yankee Ins.	1010 s.
Far Easters	825 b.
First Easterns	128 b.
FIVE PERCENTS.	
China Fire Ins.	175 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	335 b.
SUNDRIES.	
Doan's	803 b.
H.R. Steamboats	117 1/2 b.
Indo Chinas (Prof.)	322 b.
Do. (Del.)	161 b.
Shell Transport	160 1/2 b.
Star Ferries	338 b.
SUGARS.	
China Sugars	120 n.
Malayan Sugars	284 n.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47 1/2 b.
Langkat	27 1/2 b.
Trough Mines	40 n.
Ural Caspian	40 n.
Doors, Wharves, Godowns, etc.	40 n.
H. & K. Wharfs	112 b.
H. & W. Docks	112 b.
Shai Docks	112 b.
New Engineering	124 b.
LANDS, HOUSES & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	101 b.
Hongkong Hotels	102 b.
Hongkong Lands	710 b. 710 s.
Hampshire	83 b.
Kowloon Lands	83 b.
Land Reclamations	175 n.
West Point	285 b.
CORPORATE MILLS.	
Ewo Cans	112 1/2 b.
China Boroos	112 1/2 b.
Laoi Kung Mow	145 b.
Oriental	172 b.
Shanghai Cottons	1165 b.
Yangtze	1165 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cement	85.60 b.
China Boroos	112 1/2 b.
China Lights	82 b.
China-Providents	82 b.
Dairy Farms	128 b.
H.K. Electric	174 b.
Macau	132 b.
Hongkong Ropes	80 b.
H.K. Cables	80 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	78 1/2 b.
do. (New)	78 1/2 b.
Steam Landroofs	33.60 b.
H. & K. Steel Foundries	112 b.
Water-Boats	112 b.
Watsons	16.15 b.
Powells	84 b.
Wisemanns	27 b.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Pledge of Securities. ATTORNEYS, ESTATE AGENTS, ETC. (Sole and Particulars on application) To the Office of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.

The School has accommodation for 200 pupils.

Courses for Mechanics and driving.

Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means to pay for their course.

Works and school, Shauiwan.

Office, 4 Queen's Road Central.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.30 a.m. to 2.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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2.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 a.m. to 4.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE
AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

MARCH 14.
DILWARA, P. & O., from Shanghai.
NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 19.
TELEMACIUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 22.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.
PELEUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 23.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Japan.

MARCH 27.
PROTESILAIUS, B. and S., from Singapore.

MARCH 29.
TELEMACIUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 31.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

MARCH 15.
DILWARA, P. & O., for Bombay.

MARCH 17.
CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 20.
TELEMACIUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 21.
ANTO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 22.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Manila, Japan, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle.
INABA MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits and Liverpool.

MARCH 24.
PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 25.
PYRRHUS, B. and S., for London.

MARCH 28.
TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., for Philippine Islands and Australia.

MARCH 27.
NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 29.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 30.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 30.
PROTESILAIUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

APRIL 5.
KAMO MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits and London.

APRIL 19.
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits and Liverpool.

MAY 3.
ATSUTA MARU, N.Y.K., for Straits and London.

MAY 5.
SUWA MARU, N.Y.K., for Shanghai, Japan, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

March 12.
Per S.S. *Yellora*, for Hongkong: from London, Mrs. E. S. Holworthy, Miss Holworthy, Mrs. and Miss Young, Mrs. and Miss Moorhead, Pte. J. D. Chambers, Mr. T. O. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys and child, Mrs. McLeod and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. W. J. Gordon, Mrs. Buckland and child, Mrs. Bray and infant, Mr. W. Hill, Mrs. Miss Chadderton and two Masters Chadderton, Mr. and Mrs. J. and Master Glen, Mr. W. Jacob, Mr. W. G. Judd, Miss A. Tranter, Miss A. Saltmarsh, Miss C. McFarlane, Miss G. Bellham, Miss V. A. Wakefield, Mrs. M. H. Hume, Mr. W. N. McLeod, Mr. C. W. Haines, Briz. Gen. O. B. Woodford, Sgt. J. C. Crawford, Mr. M. Arango, Mr. J. C. Fineloch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aberley, Miss Willy, Mrs. Fingroch, 3 children and infant, Mr. L. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wigham, Flag Cap. F. C. Fisher, Paymaster Sub-Lt. Williams, B.N.V.R., C.P.O. E. N. Wells, Lady F. C. J. Tudor, Mrs. F. C. Fisher, Capt. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. O'Brien, Mr. F. C. Robertson, Miss Lepride, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Darby, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Cubitts and 2 infant, a Miss B. M. Shaw, Mr. A. W. Vick, Mr. and Mrs. Derrick and infant, Mrs. S. E. Nisam, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolferton, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall and infant, Mr. J. Somerville.

VESSELS IN TAIKOO
DOCKYARD.

S.S. "CHUNKING"
S.S. "CHIHUI"
S.S. "ASO-AN MARU"
S.S. "CHU-IT MARU"
S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU"
S.S. "MORAL GO DRICH"
S.S. "ADMIRAL WAINWRIGHT"
S.S. "ADMIRAL MATO"
S.S. "MEDOY"
S.S. "JUST"
S.S. "VULCANUS"
S.S. "LABA"

COTTON CULTURE IN
CHINA.EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOW
IN OPERATION.

At last it seems reasonably definite that something material and practical is to be done in the way of improving the quality of Chinese cotton, and thanks to private Chinese enterprise, plans are taking shape for the establishment in the near future of at least six experimental stations where cotton plants most suitable for particular sections will be determined on and arrangements made for seed distribution to the farmers. An American expert is to be engaged, American seed will be imported and American cotton will be demonstrated.

Foreign millowners and others, members of the Millowners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association, for some years have actively endeavored to arouse popular interest in improving Chinese cotton, and the Peking Government being slow to respond, they themselves were prepared to undertake experimental work when the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, a body composed of Chinese interested in spinning and weaving enterprises in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and other cities, came to the fore last week and told foreigners in effect that they need no long trouble themselves, that the Chinese had determined to go ahead on their own account and were not in need of foreign assistance.

Credit for this action is largely due to Mr. C. C. Nieh, vice-president of the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, who in a letter to Mr. James Kerfoot, of the Ewo mills, notified that at a meeting of delegates sent by mill in different parts of China, it had been decided that the Chinese mills shall tax themselves one tael cent per picul on every picul of Chinese cotton consumed by them, with the object of creating a fund to be used for the purpose of establishing cotton experimental stations in China. This voluntary taxation should yield about Tls. 15,000 annually.

This Chinese association considered it a solemn duty to undertake and finance the whole cotton improving movement, realizing the whole effort was for the good of China and the Chinese people. It is planned to have experimental farms at six points, and while these are as yet undetermined, the most probable localities are Ningpo, Tungkow, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, with probably another somewhere in the immediate Shanghai district, perhaps in Chekiang. It is practically settled that the land nearest will be arranged for without difficulty in time to start next spring, and special seed has already been sent for from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, which may possibly arrive in time for planting this season.

The work will be under the direction of Mr. J. H. Reisner, professor of agriculture at Nanking University, who has already done considerable experimental work in cotton in connection with the university's agricultural school. Mr. Swindle, a Government commissioner from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, who passed through here last month, was instructed to engage an expert cotton agriculturist to come to Shanghai to China was to select hardy Chinese orange stock to graft on Florida orange trees which show signs of deteriorating, but it happened that he was also a cotton specialist and during the few weeks he was in China he was able to go into the matter of cotton cultivation rather thoroughly.

There are many varieties of American cotton and several varieties will be required for the special soils and climatic conditions of different sections in China, and to select proper plants the services of an American expert are essential. Mr. Swindle's advice was eagerly sought and he was called into consultation with Prof. Reisner, with the result that telegraphic orders were sent to Washington last month and Mr. Swindle sailed with authorization to select and engage the expert.

Mr. Swindle was instructed to select a man who would come to China with the idea of making a name for himself, and to impress on him that there is an exceptional opportunity here for a man who would devote his energies not only to introducing and cultivating the proper American plant, but by the process of selection and seed distribution to improve the existing native cotton, as had been done in Africa where even a better staple than the American is now produced by systematic cultivation of a once deteriorated plant.

The goal is the production of a finer and longer staple than that now grown in China, and therein lies the future of a great industry, for it is conceded, with proper cultivation, that China might become a close second to the United States as a grower of the white staple.

For the spinning of the finer yarns China is now dependent on imported cotton on which a duty of six mace per picul must be paid, and there are prospects that the duty will be increased to eight mace when the new tariff takes effect. Cotton is duty free in Japan, so Japanese mills have an advantage over local mills using imported cotton. It is believed that

NOTICES.



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CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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MANCHESTER AND THE
BARNARD "LINCOLN."

It is news of the first interest that the Barnard statue of Lincoln has been offered by Mr. Charles Taft to the city of Manchester. There could be no better home for it and we hope the City Council will make haste to close gratefully with the offer and give the statue a place of honour in its new art gallery, or in the old one till the new is ready. The two best-known Lincoln statues are those by Saint Gaudens and by Barnard, and it was long disputed among the experts which was the more worthy presentment of one of the greatest of men. The former is a fine piece of work in the conventional vein, and London has chosen to possess it rather than the other. The Barnard statue is anything but conventional, and to those accustomed to the sentimentalism which marks most of the statues in our squares and buildings it comes as something of a shock. For it stresses to a point at which many cavil the ruggedness of its subject. Rather than refine one feature of a man who was rough-hewn in every limb and lineament, the sculptor almost fiercely thrusts forward the clumsiness and disproportion of Lincoln's figure, as though to say, Here is a man who needs no sentimental treatment, whose remoteness from the normal "handsome" type is not a thing to hide, but rather to display. If the statue comes, as we hope and believe it will, to Manchester, it will be one of the few in the city of first-rate interest to all who care for sincerity in art, and will be an object of pilgrimage to Americans for all the time to come. Nothing could more fitly mark the historic connection of the city with America, and nothing could better recall that great self-sacrificing complement to the Civil War, which Americans never forget, when Lancashire operatives were content to go hungry that America might be united and free.—*Manchester Guardian.*

China can produce as fine a staple as any country under proper selection and cultivation, as had been demonstrated with American seed in Shensi, but the Shensi cotton had gradually deteriorated through neglect and failure to renew the stock. It is within the possibilities that the movement now started by Mr. Nieh and his associates may well lead to putting China on a self-sustaining basis so far as cotton is concerned, from the cotton plant to the finished cloth.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Have you ordered your Copy of

The Dollar Directory

NOW IN PRINT.

From Messrs. BREWER & Co.,

Tel. No. 536.

23, Queen's Road Central.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwar or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Umeu, Vienna, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Bologna in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Freetown, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

TO-DAY, March 13.
U.S.A. and Japan—Per MEXICO MARU.
FRIDAY, March 14.
Shanghai—Per DILWARA.
SATURDAY, March 22.
Canada—EMPEROR OF ASIA.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, March 14.
Swatow and Straits—Per CHIN HUA, 8 a.m.
Hobrow—Per TAMAYE MARU, No. 2, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, March 15.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhangskodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE, via Suez—Per DILWARA, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, March 14, at 5 p.m.
Freetown, Adelaide and Perth—Per AMBERST, 11 a.m.
Saigon—Per BOURBON, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, March 16.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Kooling—Per AMARUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
Tientsin—Per HUIGOW, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, March 17.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG CHOW, 8 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Canada—Per CANADA MARU, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, March 18.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAI HONG, 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, March 19.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per SEIDZUOKA MARU, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagsaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, March 21.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per ANYO MARU, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, March 22.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhangskodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per INABA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, March 26.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TANGO MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, March 29.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per AKI MARU, 10 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, April 3.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.

KING TAI.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Blackwood Furniture Store.

All classes of Furniture made to order and packed for shipment. Gold and Silver Ware, Jade Stone, Chinese Curios and Embroideries.

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MARCH 13, 14, 15 & 16, 1919.
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

PAULINE FREDERICK

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"THREE RINGS & A GOAT"

ETC., ETC.

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VICTORIA THEATRE

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FATHE presents
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A Strong Story of to-day in 5 parts.

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In his Frolic Novelty.

"THE MAN IN THE CLOCK"

5 CHARACTERS. 20 CHANGES.

MISS ASTA ERICKSEN. MOLLE LEONA.

in new songs in American Cake walk dance.

SUNDAY MATINEE March 16, at 3 p.m.

"THROWN TO THE LIONS"

A Powerful and dramatic Story.

Featuring MARY FULLER.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

MARCH 12, 13 & 14.

showing—Paramount Feature in 5 parts.

IRENE PENWICK in

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Also Gazette & Comics.

MONDAY 18th Matinee at 3.15 p.m.

showing—"TEMPTATION" in 6 parts (Paramount).

TUESDAY 19th 5th & 6th Episodes of

BILLIE BURKE in

"GLORIA'S ROMANCE."

CITY HALL,

ST. ANDREW'S HALL

MALINI

TO-NIGHT.

Prices: \$3 and \$2.

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

RETURN AND FAREWELL

OF

THE POPULAR

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

IN

NEW & UP TO THE MINUTE PLAYS

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE PRICELESS COMEDY

"FAIR & WARMER."

PRICES AS USUAL.

PLANTS AT MOUTRIE & CO.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

JOINING SINGAPORE TO
THE MAINLAND

The Straits Legislative Council has approved the construction by the Government of the Federated Malay States of a causeway, carrying two lines of railway and a roadway 20ft. wide, across the Johore Straits. The Admiralty has given its consent to the scheme. It has also been decided to build a dock on the Johore side of the Straits, capable of taking the largest craft using those waters.

These decisions are of first-class importance, linking up Singapore with the mainland, and greatly facilitating transport to and from Malaya.

The Johore Strait which separates the island of Singapore from the Malay Peninsula, is about three-quarters of a mile wide and comparatively shallow. On its northern (mainland) shore is the port of Johore Bharu, whence a railway runs north to Gemas, where it branches into West Coast and East Coast lines. The West Coast line is continued to the Siamese border, a distance of 562 miles. The building of the new causeway will put Singapore into direct railway connexion not only with Malaya, but with Bangkok.

OUR FLAG AS TRADE MARK.

The Penang Chamber of Commerce, noting that a foreign firm selling Pilsener Beer was using the Union Jack as part of its trade mark, protested. The Straits Government then passed an Ordinance forbidding the use of the flag as a trade mark. Now the Chamber of Commerce isn't satisfied. It says: "Your Committee, while desiring to support any measure calculated to preserve the dignity of the flag, considered that the Ordinance, as framed, went further than the laws of the United Kingdom on the subject and while it was clearly desirable that action in respect of the use of the Union Jack as a trade mark by a foreign firm should be taken the Committee did not contemplate the prohibition of the flag or of the Royal Arms to British firms or manufacturers who use or desire to use them."

DEPENDENCY DUE TO
CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and dependent when this is due to constipation. It is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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